



THE COLONIST.



VOL. IV. Subscription Rates—\$3.00 per annum. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889. Single copies—One cent. No. 56.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Queen Victoria Leaves for Bearritz.

CLOTURE ON QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Change in New South Wales Ministry.

PEACEFUL INTENTIONS OF BOULANGER.

HALIFAX, March 7.

Queen Victoria sailed yesterday for Bearritz. Cloture, relative to the debate on the Queen's Speech, was carried yesterday by 247 to 66.

The New South Wales Ministry have been defeated. Parkes forms the New Ministry.

The German Emperor, the Empress, and Count von Moltke have dined with the French ambassador.

Boulanger disclaims warlike intentions, but the government forbids a deputation to visit him.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—mutton, etc.....Clift, Wood & Co
Agricultural society meeting.....J B Solater
Flour, meal.....George E Bearns

AUCTION SALES.

Tomorrow (Friday), at 11 o'clock,

ON THE WHARF OF

CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

30 CRB. CHOICE FRESH MUTTON,
50 brls Baldwin Apples
25 brs Silver and Red Onions. mar7

Globe House!

(IN REAR OF CUSTOM HOUSE)

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th inst., on the premises, at 12 o'clock, to satisfy a mortgage, all the right title and interest of John Eagan, Boarding-house keeper, formerly of St. John's, in the Island of Newfoundland, but at present of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, in and to that Stone Dwelling House and Shop on the Northside of Gambier-street, and in rear of the Custom House. Term perpetual. Ground Rent \$40.00 per annum. For further particulars apply, on or before day of sale, to

T. W. SPRY, Real Est. Broker.

Capitalists, where are you? Don't you want an investment that will pay you 15 per cent.? Certainly you do. Come right along, gentlemen, we have it! Read what we offer. Figure it, and see if it won't pay the handsome interest named.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC Auction (if not previously disposed of by private contract) on Monday, the 4th day of April next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, all the right title and interest of James Johnstone in and to all that land, together with that well built range of wooden Frame Dwelling Houses thereon, and known as Harbor View, situated in Hunt's Lane, off Water Street East, (Hoyleson). To the Westward of and almost adjoining Archibald's Tobacco Factory. The dwellings are all newly painted and renovated throughout, and are in first-class tenable condition, water and sewerage in each House in perfect order; the outside of the buildings and roof are covered with Fire Proof Material. The front and the west and east ends are covered with cement—the work of one of our best master-masons. The back with galvanized iron. The roof with the best patent fire proof material obtainable. The tenements are at present occupied by sober and industrious mechanics, and yielding the handsome rental of \$440.00; each dwelling has extensive yardage and garden. We invite inspection at any time. Term perpetual. Ground rent only \$49.00. For further particulars apply to

T. W. SPRY, Real Est. Broker.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

150 Barrels of the CELEBRATED FLOUR

("GOODENOUGH.")

At 24s. 6d. per barrel.

50 brls Yellow Corn Meal.

GEO. E. BEARNS'S,

mar6 Water Street.

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Nfld. Agricultural Society, will be held in the British Hall on SATURDAY next, 9th inst., at 12 o'clock.

By order, JAS. B. SOLATER, Secretary.

DALE & STRONG

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

176 Broadway.....New York.

feb8,fp

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and expeditiously executed at the Colonist Job Printing Office.

New Advertisements

Blatch's Bus

WILL LEAVE COASTAL S.S. WHARF FOR RIVERHEAD (CROSS ROADS) daily (Sundays excepted) every hour, commencing at 8 o'clock, a.m. Returning will leave Riverhead (Cross Roads) at 8.30 and every half hour until 10.30 p.m. Fare FIVE CENTS (each way). Passengers will be taken up and landed at any Crossing or place desired. A wave of the hand will be considered by the conductor as an intimation to halt for a passenger. Books of tickets will be issued in the course of the week. march5,fp&th

SELLING Off!

Cheaper Than Ever!

BAL. OF MESSRS. SILLARS & CAIRNS'

STOCK OF DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY.

All Must be Cleared Before End of Month.

No Reasonable offer Refused. march2,fp,tf

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.		CLASS D.	LIST OF PRIZES.	
Under the patronage of the Rev. Father Labolle.		The 21st monthly drawing will take place Wednesday, March 20th, at 2 p.m.	1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000 5,000
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec, 32 Vict., Chap. 36, for benefit of the Diocesan Societies of Colonization of the Province of Quebec		PRIZES VALUE	1 ditto	2,000 2,000
\$50,000.00.		Capital prize: On Real Estate worth	1 ditto	1,000 1,000
\$5,000.00.			4 ditto	500 2,000
			10 Real Estates	300 8,000
			30 Furniture Sets	200 6,000
			60 ditto	100 6,000
			200 Gold Watches	50 10,000
			1,000 Silver Watches	10 10,000
			1,000 Toilet Sets	5 5,000
			2,207 Prizes worth	\$30,000 00.
			TICKETS—\$1.00.	
			Offers are made to all winners to pay their prizes cash, less a commission of 10 p.c.	
			Winners' names not published unless specially authorized. S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary.	
			Offices, 19 St. James Street, Montreal, Can.	

The 'GLOUCESTER' Dory.

To the Trade!

We have improved facilities for the manufacture of this Dory so favorably known by our Fishermen last year, and will be able to supply all the requirements of our customers. There is no better Dory built. Come and see, and leave your order. H. ROY, builder.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

The Grand Lottery of Money Prizes!

In connection with Bazar and Fair, in aid of the Churches of Our Lady of Mount Carmel and St. Joseph, (Salmonier), will be drawn in—

TOTAL ABSTINENCE HALL, ST. JOHN'S, ON TUESDAY, THE 16th JULY, 1889.

THE PRIZES ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

1st Prize	\$200 00	5th Prize	\$15.00
2nd Prize	100.00	6th Prize	10.00
3rd Prize	50.00	7th Prize	5.00
4th Prize	20.00	8th Prize	5.00
SPECIAL PRIZE		\$50.00.	

The complimentary free ticket—the colored one at the end of each book, for which the Special Prize is offered—is given gratis to purchasers or sellers of a book of twenty tickets. Whatever ticket wins a prize in the lottery may be estimated to become a Bank Cheque for the amount drawn. The buyer of a book of twenty tickets, besides having a good chance of winning many of the prizes in the Lottery, has also a chance of winning the special prize. N.B.—Don't lose your ticket. No prize will be paid unless the ticket is presented. The tickets are only Twenty Cents (20), and may be had from the members of the committee, or from Mr. Frank St. John, Duckworth Street, St. John's. The winning numbers will be published in the newspapers. february18,fp,ed

1889. Athenaeum Lecture Course.

MONDAY, March 11—Rev. M. Ryan, D.Ph. Subject: —
MONDAY, March 18—Readings and Music.
MONDAY, March 25—Rev. J. Rouse. Subject: —
MONDAY, April 1—Readings and Music.
MONDAY, April 8—Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piusent, D.C.L., subject: "Saint John's as it was, as it is, and as it will be."
MONDAY, April 15—Rev. George Bond, subject: —
MONDAY, April 22—Easter Monday: Concert.
Doors open at a quarter past 7. Chair to be taken at 8. Numbered seats twenty cts. General admission, ten cents.
By order, J. J. FLANNERY, Secretary.

Allan - Line!

CHANGE OF SAILING. It is intended to despatch the s.s. Caspian instead of s.s. Sarmatian, sailing for this Port on 16th inst. from Liverpool; 20th inst. from Glasgow. For further particulars apply

In Glasgow to J. & A. ALLAN. In Liverpool to ALLAN, BROS. & CO. or here to SHEA & CO.

mar11,fp

Flour-Flour

CHOICE BRANDS:

50 barrels Ayreshire Rose
250 barrels Royal
250 barrels Mayflower
250 barrels White Star
250 barrels Shamrock
200 barrels Moss Rose
400 barrels Topaz
750 barrels Rossa
500 barrels Imogene
450 barrels Fishermen's Favorite.

FOR SALE BY

P. & L. TESSIER.

feb28,fp,fp

S.S. PLOVER

—WILL SAIL—

Direct for New York,

On or about the 9th inst. Freight will be taken for New York or for transshipment to West Indies. Connection will be made with steamers sailing for Havana, Ponce (P.R.), Kingston, St. Jago, Cienfuegos and other ports. Through rates of Freight will be given. For Freight, apply to

BOWRING BROTHERS.

mar6,fp

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Skates and Bells.

NOW OPEN!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT—

FORBES' PATENT & ENGLISH

ACME CLUB SKATES

[Polished Steel and Nickel-plated.]

Skate Fittings Nuts and Screws.

—ALSO—

SLEIGH BELLS, RATTLEERS,

BODY AND NECK STRAPS,

STRADDLE GONGS,

SHAFT CHIMES, &c.

Prices: Satisfactory!

M. MONROE,

Arcade Hardware Store.

jan5,fp,tf

Brevoorte Place Hotel,

—AND RESTAURANT.

60 East-Tenth St., 1 door from Broadway.

Table d'hote from 5 to 8 p.m.

DALE & STRONG, Proprietors.

feb7

Notice

PETITIONS

In favor of the Amendments to the Municipal Act are now open for signatures at the office of the Citizens' Defence Association, Duckworth Street, and all this week.

WALTER VEALE, Act. Secretary.

mar4,fp

LECTURES!

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady O'Brien, and under auspices of Board of Governors of the Methodist College; a COURSE OF LECTURES will be delivered by Rev. G. J. BOND, B.A., in the COLLEGE HALL, as follows:

MARCH 14—"On the Track of St. Paul"—Smyrna and Ephesus"

MARCH 22—CONCERT.

The lectures will be illustrated by means of the lime light and a selection of entirely new and beautiful views.

Tickets for the course, including Concert, \$1.00. Tickets for course (including concert), reserved seat, \$1.50.

Single ticket for lecture, 20cts; concert 30cts. Single ticket for lecture, reserved seat, 30cts; concert 50cts.

Tickets sold and numbered at Mr. G. S. Milligan's bookstore, where plan of hall may be seen.

Doors open at 7.15; lecture commences at 8. General admission to Hall—20cts. Children under 15 years, 10cts.

H. J. B. WOODS, Secretary.

jan28

For Sale.

Fifteen Shares in the St. John's Consolidated Foundry Co.

Also, Ten Shares in the St. John's Nail Factory.

Also, Eight Shares in the St. John's Electric Light Co.

Also, Fifteen Shares in the Union Bank of Newfoundland.

Also, One Share in the Victoria Coal Mines.

T. W. SPRY, Broker.

jan26

FOR SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, \$2,000.00

Stock in the Harbor Grace Water Company, bearing interest at 5 per cent. Applicants to state the number of dollars to be given for every \$100 Application to be made not later than the 10th of March.

PATRICK WALSH.

Harbor Grace, 28th Feb., 1889.—Gfp

BUTTER.

ON SALE BY CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

30 Tubs Choice Morrisburg Butter.

Will be sold cheap.

mar6

Valuable Building Lots on Flower Hill.

Easy mode of payments.

I AM OFFERING FOR SALE A FEW

Eligible Building Lots, situated on Flower Hill, a little to the westward of the residence of Mr. William Murphy, and will give accommodating terms to sober and industrious mechanics.

Apply to T. W. SPRY, at his Real Est. Ex., Water-st.

feb18

LENTEN THOUGHTS.

I.

If every one would mend one, all would be amended.

Consider well the consequences, and then shalt escape all false steps.

Little things please us, because little things make us sorrowful.—Pascal.

Be what you are; this is the first step towards becoming better than you are.

Act uprightly and fearlessly and you may defy the devil and his works.

We may burn with righteous indignation, but we must never be contemptuous.—Grady.

Virtue and talent, though allowed their due consideration, yet are not enough to procure a man a welcome whenever he comes. Nobody contents himself with rough diamonds or wears them so. When polished and set then they give lustre.—Locke.

A number of physicians were once disputing as to what would be the best thing to sharpen the sight. Some recommended one thing and some another, till at last one said there was nothing would do it like envy, for it magnifies and multiplies all the errors of man.

Faraday, the son of a blacksmith and apprentice to a book-binder, had to decide between a fortune of \$150,000, on the one side, and his undowered science, on the other. He chose the latter, and died a poor man. But his was the glory of holding aloft among the nations the scientific name of England for a period of forty years.

The certainty that life cannot be long, and the probability that it will be much shorter than nature allows, ought to awaken every man to the active prosecution of whatever he is desirous to perform. It is true that no diligence can assure success; death may intercept the swiftest career; but he who is cut off in the midst of an honest undertaking has at least the honor of falling in his rank, and has fought the battle, though he missed the victory.

The first of Lent, like the first of the New Year, when many make resolutions to follow the teachings of the Divine Master. The one who offends not against charity is a truer apostle than a hundred who keep the fast. Evil speaking is the rock upon which their good resolutions are wrecked.

News from Nova Scotia.

By a copy of the Yarmouth, N. S. "Times," of the 20th ult., we observe that our old friend Professor Buell is at present exhibiting in Nova Scotia, much to the delight and pleasure of large audiences. On the 19th he gave an exhibition in the Music hall in Yarmouth, which brought a large audience, despite disagreeable weather prevailing. In an article the following day on the subject, the "Times" says, amongst other things:—"Then we were taken to St. John's, 'Newfoundland, shown numbers of beautiful 'views of the Island which will ere long be part 'of Canada. (The italics are ours). Your contemporary evidently knows little of the sentiment of this country, when he makes such a statement as quoted above. He will be perhaps surprised to learn that the feeling against joining the Dominion is proving greater every day, as the sophistries of the "agent" are being seen through.

On this confederation subject it may be stated that a correspondent writing from Halifax by last mail, says that "Canadian farmers are agitating with might and main, that a tax of a dollar per barrel be placed on flour coming from the United States, instead of fifty cents per barrel as it is at present; and, even with a dollar tax, it is thought that the United States Millers will still be able to beat the Canadians." Under confederation, we are told by the "agent" and other gentlemen who desire union, our flour will come in duty free, but with this tax of a dollar per barrel on, and, no doubt, the Canadian millers will succeed in getting it, we would have to pay at least eighty cents per barrel more for our flour than at present. Canadian flour will never be sold lower than United States flour, and the latter will be handicapped by that dollar tax.—Com.

FARMING INDUSTRY

On reading the speech of Hon. Mr. Goodridge, in which reference is made to agricultural matters, the merchants can no longer be reproached with a desire to retard farming pursuits in this colony. Whatever may have been the case in the past, the importance of agriculture seems to be recognized now by all classes, and with the establishment of a model farm, and the importation of improved stock, the farming industry is bound, within a few years, to make rapid progress.

A Select Story.

Her Love Was Her Life.

BY AUTHOR OF "SET IN DIAMONDS."

CHAPTER XXXVI.—(continued.)

AFTER THREE YEARS.

Had they been happy these three years of married life? Ask Lady Chandos, and she will say, "Happy as a dream." She has not known a shadow of care or fear, she has been unutterably happy; she is the queen of blondes, one of the most popular queens of society, the chosen and intimate friend of more than one royal princess, one of the most powerful ladies at court; no royal ball, or concert, or garden-party is ever given without her name being on the list; she is at the head of all the charities in London; she lays foundation stones; she opens the new wings of hospitals; she interests herself in convalescent homes; she influences, and in many instances, leads the fashion. "Hats à la Chandos," "The Marion costume," are tributes to her influence. To know her, to be known to be on her visiting list, is a passport every-where. She has the finest diamonds and the finest rubies in London; her horses are the envy and admiration of all who see them; her mansion in Belgravia is the wonder of all who see it, and every corner of the earth has been racked to add to its luxury and comfort. She has more money—just as pin-money—than many a peer has for the keeping up of title and estate. She has a husband who is all kindness and indulgence to her; who is always devoted to her service. What could any one wish for more? She would tell you with a charming, placid smile on her sweet face, that she is perfectly happy. If there be higher bliss than hers she does not know it yet; if there is a love, as there is genius, akin to madness, she has never felt it. Passion does not enter her life, it is all serene and calm.

In those three years Lord Chandos had made for himself a wonderful name. The Duke of Lester had done all that he could for him, but his own talents and energy had done more. He had proved himself to be what the leading journals said of him, "a man of the times." Just the man wanted—full of life, activity, energy, talent and power. He had made himself famous as an orator; when Lord Chandos rose to speak the house listened and the nation applauded; his speeches were eagerly read. He was the rising man of the day, and people predicted for him that he would be prime minister before he was thirty. His mother's heart rejoiced in him—all her most sanguine hopes were fulfilled. Ask him if he is happy. He would laugh carelessly and answer, "I am as happy as other men, I imagine." Ask him if his ambition and pride are gratified, and he will tell you "Yes." Ask him if ambition and pride can fill his life to the exclusion of all else, he will tell you "No." Ask him again if he has a thousand vague, passionate desires unfulfilled, and his handsome face will cloud and his eyes droop.

They are very popular. Lord Chandos gives grand dinners, which are considered among the best in London. Lady Chandos gives balls and people intrigue in every possible way for invitations. She gives quiet dances, &c., which are welcomed. She is "at home" every Wednesday, and no royal drawing-room is better attended than her "at home." She has select little teas at five o'clock, when some of the exclusive people in London drink orange pekoe out of the finest Rose du Barri china; they are essentially popular; no ball is considered complete unless it is graced by the presence of the queen of blondes. As the Belgravian matrons all say, "Lady Chandos is so happy in her marriage." Her husband was always in attendance on her. Other husbands had various ways—some went to their clubs, some smoked, some drank, some gambled, others flirted. Lord Chandos was irreproachable; he did none of these things.

There had never been the least cloud between them. If this perfect wife of his had any little weakness, it was a tendency to slight jealousies, so slight as to be nameless, yet she allowed them

at times to ruffle her calm, serene repose. Her husband was very handsome—there was a picturesque, manly beauty about his head and face, a grandeur in his grand easy figure that was irresistible. Women followed him wherever he went with admiring eyes. As he walked along the streets they said to each other, with smiling eyes, what a handsome man he was. If they went to strange hotels all the maids courtesied with blushing faces to the handsome young lord. At Naples one of the flower-girls had distributed Lady Marion's peace—a girl with a face darkly beautiful as one of Raphael's women, with eyes that were like liquid fire, and this girl always stood waiting for them with a basket of flowers. Lord Chandos, in his generous, princely fashion, flung her pieces of gold or silver; once my lady saw the girl lift the money he threw to her from the ground, kiss it with a passionate kiss, and put it in the bodice of her dress. In vain after that did Carina offer Parma violets and lilies from Sorrento, Lady Chandos would have no more, and Carina was requested soon afterward by the master of the hotel to take her stand with her flowers elsewhere.

Lord Chandos never made any remark on it—every lady has some foible, some little peculiarity. She was a perfect wife, and this little feeling of jealousies was not worth mentioning. If they went to a ball and he danced three times with the same lady, he knew he would hear something in faint dispraise. If he admired any one as a good rider or a good dancer, out would come some little criticism, he smiled as he heard, but said nothing—it was not worth while. Like a kind-hearted man he bore this little failing in mind, and if ever he praised one woman, he took care to add something complimentary to his wife. So the three years passed and this was the spring tide of the fourth, the showy, sparkling month of April; violets and roses were growing, the birds beginning to sing, the leaves springing, the chestnuts budding, the fair earth reviving after its long swoon in the arms of winter. The London season of this year was one of the best known, no cloud of either sorrow or adversity hung over the throne or the country; trade was good, everything seemed bright and prosperous; but the great event of the season was most certainly the first appearance in England of the new singer, Mme. Vanira, whose marvelous beauty and wonderful voice were said to drive people mad with excitement and delight.

It was to see her that Lord and Lady Chandos went to the Royal Italian Opera on that night in April on which our story is continued.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A MEETING OF EYES.

THE newspapers had already given many details of Mme. Vanira. For many long years there had been nothing seen like her. They said her passion and power, her dramatic instinct, her intensity were so great, that she was like electric fire. One critic quoted of her what was so prettily said of another actress:

"She has a soul of fire in a body of gauze."

No one who saw her ever forgot her; even if they only saw her once, her face lived clear, distinct, and vivid in their memory forever afterward. No one knew which to admire most, her face or her voice. Her face was the most wondrously beautiful ever seen on the stage, and her voice was the most marvelous ever heard—it thrilled you, it made you tremble; its grand pathos, its unutterable sadness, its marvelous sweetness; those clear, passionate tones reached every heart, no matter how cold, how hardened it might be—one felt that in listening to it that it was the voice of a grand, passionate soul. It was full, too, of a kind of electricity; when Mme. Vanira sang she could sway the minds and hearts of her hearers as the winter winds sway the strong boughs. She drew all hearts to herself and opened them. When she sang, it was as though she sung the secret of each heart to its owner.

They said that her soul was of instant fire, and that the fire at once caught her listeners; she had power, genius, dramatic force enough in her to electrify a whole theater full of people, to lift them out of the commonplace, to take them with her into the fairland of romance and genius, to make them forget everything and anything except herself.

(to be continued.)

PIECES
BEEF LIGHTLY CORNED

For Sale by J. & W. Pitts

Beef—Lightly Corned—in Pieces.

march4

Magazines and Books.

The Young Ladies' Journal for March
The Century; Scribner's Magazine; Something to
Read: Boys of England, Boys' Comic Journal
Family Fiction, Christian Million, &c.

BOOKS.

Jonathan and his Continent—by Max O'Rell, 50c
Miss Lou, by Rev. E. P. Roe
Frederick the Noble—by Mackenzie
The Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green—by Cuthbert Bede
Triumph of Democracy—by A. Carnegie
Saint Margaret—by Tirebuck
The Encore Reciter—30 cents
The Engineers' Gazette, Annual for 1889
The Dark City—by Richardson—50c
Helen's Babies, 14c
Little Lord Fauntleroy, by Mrs. Burnett, 25c

J. F. CHISHOLM.

BAIRD'S LINIMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1839.)

WILL CURE ANYTHING THAT CAN be cured by any known Liniment, and in less time. It will cure many things that no other will. It is a purely Vegetable Compound. It is celebrated for the cure of Rheumatism, Pains or Lameness in the Back, Chest and Side, Soreness and Stitches in the Side, Stiffness in the Joints, Wounds, Bruises, Cuts and Swellings, Boils, Corns and Felons. Taken internally it instantly relieves Pains in the Stomach, sudden Chills and Nervous Headache, Colds and Coughs, Sore Throat, Diphtheria, &c. Sold by dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle. feb23

CAPITALISTS ATTENTION.

Remember all the good things the present Government promised to do for Carbonear. Real Estate advancing in price! Read what we offer you; make up your mind to purchase, and send us your offer.

I AM INSTRUCTED BY MR. JOHN PEARCE, of Carbonear, to offer for sale by Private Contract, all that valuable Mercantile Water-side Property, situate in the Town of Carbonear, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, consisting of the following: Two large, new Shops and Dwelling Houses, situate on the Southside of Water-street in the aforesaid town. Extensive Store in rear of Shop, large Breastwork, Wharf, Stores, and ample Yardage. The property has a frontage of over 60 feet on Water-street and 70 feet frontage on the waters of the harbor. The above described property is suitable for any business, wholesale or retail, and its situation the most advantageous in that thriving little town, as it is right in the heart of its business centre. Further particulars on application to

T. W. SPRY, Real Estate Broker.

jan26

Cattle Feed!

ON SALE BY
P. & L. Tessier,

200 bags Jersey Meal, 100 and 240 lbs
500 bushels Heavy Black Oats
200 bags Indian Corn
50 bags Bran
100 barrels Yellow Corn Meal
feb27,31,fp

MUTTON and LAMB

We have received, per ss Conscript from Halifax,
Fifty Carcasses

Choice Fresh Mutton & Lamb.

mar5 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup.

IF YOUR CHILD IS troubled with Worms in the Stomach or Intestines there is positively no remedy so safe, pleasant and so effectual as McLean's Vegetable Worm Syrup. Do not confound this preparation with Vermifuge Lozenges, Powders, &c.; it is an entirely different preparation—from any of them. It is purely Vegetable, safe, and so pleasant that no child will refuse to take it. Sold by respectable Dealers. Price 25 cents a bottle. mar6

CHEESE.

WE OFFER (TO CLOSE SALES)
50 boxesChoice Canadian Cheese
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

feb8

KENDRICK'S MIXTURE

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR

Diarrhoea and all Summer Complaints, Cholera, Cramps, Pain in the Bowls. A single Dose of this Mixture has cured the worst Cases.

H. PAXTON BAIRD,
Chemist, Woodstock, N.B., Proprietor.

jan31

Boiled Beef and Mutton.

ON SALE BY
CLIFT, WOOD & CO.,

10 cases Boiled Beef
10 cases Boiled Mutton.
feb22 (1 lb. tins—Freshly put up.)

New Butter! New Butter!

Just received per steamer Portia,

At the STORES OF ANDREW P. JORDAN
30 Fkns. Canadian Butter,

Which will be sold low to wholesale purchasers. Also, a few Choice Hams and Rolled Bacon, 50 chests and boxes of their excellent Teas—selling at 24cts. upwards. Call early and secure a good bargain. Also, a new stock of American Oil Clothes—Cape Ann and Fish brands. As this stock was purchased before the rise, we are selling at old prices.

—SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO—

THEIR NEW STOCK OF CHOICE CIGARS,

Favorite brands. These cigars are offered at cost and charges to clear out lot; and in stock, Flour, Pork, Beans, Beef, &c.; American Beans, at 6cts. per lb., Labrador Herring, Partridge Berries, &c.

ANDREW P. JORDAN.

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine.

—CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TERMS, &c.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Sewing Machine makers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure, in fact, the price of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years.

The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
2nd—Carries a finer needle with given size thread
3d. Uses a greater number of size of thread with one size needle.
4th. Will close a seam tighter with linen thread than any other machine will with silk.
Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

IMPORTANT OFFER OUR READERS!



The only high class Illustrated Canadian Weekly, gives its readers the best of literature, accompanied by engravings of the highest order. The Press throughout the Dominion has declared it to be worthy of Canada and deserving universal support; but its best recommendation lies in its steadily INCREASING CIRCULATION.

SUBSCRIPTION \$4 A YEAR. 10 CENTS A NUMBER.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Messrs. G. E. Desbarats & Son, Publishers, enable us to offer the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED with

THE DAILY COLONIST

to subscribers in Newfoundland, for the sum of \$7.00 a year, payable in advance.

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80,000 cents is of greater importance
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House, containing sixteen rooms, which you can,
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room, large kitchen and eleven bedrooms. The
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with the house. The property is freehold and
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the handsome bargain offered. For further particu-
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AFTER FOUR WEEKS FROM this
date, application will be made to His Excel-
lency the Governor in Council, for letters patent
for a "Steel Protected Dory Fittings," for the pre-
servation of castaway seamen, to be granted to
THOMAS S. CALPIN, of Bay Roberts.THOMAS S. CALPIN, Bay Roberts
St. John's, May 22, 1888—4w, 11w, t

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CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria,
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cessfully in curing a case of Bronchitis, and con-
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mankind so wonderful a remedy.J. M. CAMPBELL,
Bay of Islands.Minard's Liniment is for sale everywhere.
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Is undoubtedly the Best Banking Line Made.

IT IS twenty per cent. stronger than any other Cotton Line.
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3 Brls EGGS

feb7 CLIFT, WOOD & CO.

Especially Good.

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RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1888.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	500,000
Reserve	£844,576 19 11
Premium Reserve	362,188 18 6
Balance of profit and loss acc't.	67,895 12 6
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£1,274,661 10 8
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	£3,274,835 19 1
	473,147 3 2
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1888	£3,747,983 2 3
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest	£469,076 5 8
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment)	124,717 7 1
and interest	£593,792 13 4
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,157,073 14 0
	£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in re-
spect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of
the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.
Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.
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The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y, OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

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Cash Income for 1888 \$21,137,179
Insurance in force about \$400,000,000
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Financial Institution in the World.No other Company has so much capital as this Mutual Life Insurance Company. It has the largest
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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

The House of Assembly.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

(continued.)

HON. MR. GOODRIDGE.—(Continued.)—But, sir, our action with regard to bait protection would have been conducted with far greater success had not the French had the luck to secure a supply of squids on the banks themselves. By that fortuitous accident, they were enabled in a large measure, to recoup themselves for what would otherwise have been a most disastrous failure. But they cannot place dependence upon such a supply in the future. It is the merest chance that squids appeared on the banks during the last few years, a chance which may not occur again for years—a chance which can be as little relied upon as the weather. We have succeeded, then, in seriously diminishing the French catch; let us not stay our hand, but use our mightiest endeavors, at whatever cost in money within our means, to pursue the same successful course, and in the end we must inevitably succeed in destroying the unfair system of competition pursued by our rivals. We have a race of fishermen which can compete with and outstrip any fishermen in the world if they have fair play; but how can they enter into competition with a nation which gives bounties of ten or twelve shillings for each quintal of fish; in other words, nearly fifty per cent. the value of their industry. I confess that I am a friend to legislation which restricts the trade of all nations which attempts to hamper our industries. Not merely the French, but the Americans use unfair methods of competition with us, by imposing a duty of half-a-cent a pound on all Newfoundland caught fish imported into their markets. Were it not for that duty, we should be enabled to supply America with all the fish we desired, and would drive the American fishermen from the banks. I believe that the time is not far distant when Newfoundland will be a large factor in the supply of American markets with codfish. I trust that we shall be able to take effective protective measures against all who deny us fair opportunities of competition. Coming to the paragraph concerning the Placentia railway, I must remark that when Mr. Bond stated that the Placentia railway was not ballasted up to "ballast grade," I asked the government engineer what was meant by that term, and he told me that he did not understand its meaning as applied to our railway. Speaking broadly, the line has been completed and ballasted in a first-class manner right out to the local terminus at Placentia; and I have no hesitation in saying that the whole of the work is infinitely superior to any part of the Newfoundland railway. I travelled over the line myself in company with Mr. Gregory, an engineer of the first repute in all matters concerning railways, and he expressed an opinion that it was a well-built line throughout. It is easy to say that the work is defective, especially when hon. members have not travelled over the line; but I believe that every member will have an opportunity of judging the work for himself; for I understand the commissioners intend to invite the Governor and both branches of the legislature to take a trip over the whole line. It is true that some damage has been done by the floods which we have lately had. That is an accident which happens to every line. The Nfld. railway was injured by the same floods; and we learn by telegram today in the States whole sections of railroad have been derailed. But all this damage to the Placentia railway has been already repaired, and at a small cost, not thousands of dollars, as Mr. Bond prophesied it would cost. We are now bound to build a railway north to Hall's Bay, independent altogether of the railway company, and the building of the Placentia railway was evidently, to my mind, a wise act of this legislature because it gives us already seven miles of railway finished in a direct line to the northward. This line also enables us to convey the materials for the construction of the northern extension over our own line from Placentia, independently altogether of the Newfoundland Railway Company. We are bound straight to Hall's Bay now, and before the present session of the Legislature is over, we shall introduce a railway bill and show the hon. members on the other side of the house that we mean business. With regard to the financial operations of this colony, the hon. member for St. John's West, Mr. Scott, has told us that this colony in 1886, deposited debentures in the London Bank for which we only received seventy per cent of the security deposited. If this is the case it shows us what the popular government was, when our credit was so reduced by them as to make such a deposit necessary, and with such poor results of only 70 per cent, and also what this government has accomplished in two or three years, when we were enabled, through the same financial agents, to raise all the money that we required at a premium of 2 1/2 per cent. for our 4 per cent. debentures, and that those debentures now stand at a premium of 5 and 4 per cent. This clearly shows us to what a strong basis the present government has raised the credit of the colony, and that instead of injuring its credit, as we are charged with doing, we can certainly say that this colony's credit has been materially established since this present government came into power. We have now established the credit of this colony on a sound basis; no wisest act could have been done by this government than of affecting a loan abroad, and if necessary we shall continue to borrow from abroad, where we can obtain money at a lower rate than those holding capital in this colony can afford to invest it. With the opening of the railway construction, and through the encouragement given by the government to fishery and agricultural operations, and the general progressive policy of the government, plenty of opportunities will be afforded to our own people to invest their money with greater advantage at a higher interest than they could obtain on a government loan. The hon. member for Fortune Bay, Mr. Bond, in his speech the other day, said that no beneficial results came to this colony

from the Barcelona Exhibition. In this, I think, the hon. gentleman is incorrect, and I think that he will find great advantage will eventually result to this colony from the creditable showing we made at Barcelona. We were ably and properly represented there by our commissioner, hon. Mr. Donnelly, and it was most important to the interests of this colony that we should have exhibited our products at such a place, the greatest fish consuming district in Spain. While our exhibits at Barcelona contrasted favorably with those sent by our predecessors to the fishery exhibition held at London a few years ago, the cost of the Barcelona exhibition did not at all compare with the former. Those who sent exhibits to the London fishery exhibition were paid for their exhibits, while nothing was paid by us for the Barcelona exhibits, each exhibitor doing so at his own cost. This is an example of how the present government conducts the business of the colony on sound commercial principles. Our exhibits at Barcelona were, as I have already said, very creditable, and we were awarded a large number of prizes, but we cannot expect, to receive all the advantages in a single day which we will derive from having the colony represented on that occasion. Already enquiries have come from Barcelona for our codfish, and I am pleased to add that the firm of which I am a member has received an order for a consignment of cod liver oil. It is evident that the colony's representations there resulted in anything but a failure, and bears a favorable contrast to our representation at the London exhibition which cost nearly three times the amount of money and from which little good came. With regard to the railway to Hall's Bay, I am satisfied that its construction is desired by the people of the colony, and for this reason it shall receive my support in this house. I have been charged repeatedly with opposing railway extension in this Assembly. I supported the second reading of the railway bill, but I opposed the Blackman contract, and although I was opposed to that contract, I never used any improper means to defeat it. When hon. members say that we even went to London to try and break it down they state what is false. As far as I am concerned, I know nothing of any such attempts to defeat the company, and for my own part, although I opposed the details of the contract because I considered that the colony's interest was not sufficiently protected, an opinion which subsequent facts have fully justified, yet once the railway act became law I accepted it, and my opposition never extended so as to operate against the company in their private financial arrangements. The Blackman railway contract well might be placed to the credit of three prominent men—Sir W. V. Whiteway, R. J. Kent, and the present Judge Little—three members of this Assembly who received a hundred pounds apiece for formulating the contract, and it is only after a considerable time had elapsed that we find out how thoroughly the interest of the colony was subordinated to the interests of the company. One of our judges goes out of his way to tell us that the credit of the colony will suffer financially if we defend this action which the Railway company has taken against us. Here there is his judicial capacity to determine the legal point of the case, and not to direct the government in regard to the management of the financial affairs of the colony. I make these remarks because I believe that the government, by defending this action, are acting in the interest of the colony and upholding its credit in foreign markets. If the decision of our Courts had been given against the company, would they not have appealed to a higher tribunal? I do not wish to make any reflections on our own Courts, but the judges have no right to go outside the legal points to express any opinion with regard to the conduct of the government. With regard to the railway to Hall's Bay the only question between the government and the opposition on this matter I take it will be whether they are prepared to accept our proposals, or whether we are prepared to go so far as they are prepared to go. The hon. member, Mr. Scott, asks if this work will be commenced before the next election; I tell him yes, and its construction will go on after the election. This is not to be a mere fizzle, as some honorable members suppose, nor is it going to stop at Conception Bay; but it is undertaken with the bona fide intention on the part of the government of being carried to its extreme northern terminus. I find that between 45 and 50 miles more will take us to S. W. Arm, Random, seven miles being already constructed, and by reaching this point we will be bringing the inhabitants of Trinity and Bonavista Bays within reach of railway communication with the capital, and some good agricultural land will be passed through during the first fifty miles of construction, although not equal to the land beyond Random. This line will connect the both sides of the bay as far as Come-by-Chance, which place is notorious for its good soil. I hope that this Railway Policy will be more successful than the Railway Policy entered by the last government. One subject which is of great interest to us is the establishment of a fishery bureau, and I don't wish to give the government the credit altogether for formulating this idea; but they have taken prompt steps in the matter for its establishment. A department of this kind should have been inaugurated long ago, which should have power to make rules and regulations for its own working, independent of any government. This is the only country, I suppose, in the world in which steps are not taken to look after its chief products. With regard to the establishment of fish hatcheries, we should all combine and do our utmost without regard to party feeling to forward them; and even if we failed, which I feel sure we will not, we should not be justified in refusing money for their establishment to test their value. It is very discreditable to past legislators that they took no share to promote the establishment of a fishery bureau. Now that the matter has been taken in hand I trust that we shall all, irrespective of party lines, do what we can to make the establishment of the bureau result in advantage to our common country. I may remark that the fact that one-third the salary of the Superintendent has been provided by private sources, speaks alike the interest taken in the matter by

those most deeply interested in the trade of the country and the faith which they entertain that the experiment we have enterprised in this direction will bring beneficial results. With regard to the subject of local self-government, I shall at present only remark that as the principle has been conceded in the case of St. John's, I fail to see that it can on any reasonable ground be withheld from the rest of the colony. There can be no doubt that the people of a district are best acquainted with its local requirements and are much more likely to make a judicious expenditure of the district moneys than can be done by persons resident in St. John's. A great deal has been said about the increased debt of the colony. To whom do we owe our present indebtedness? In the first place we have had to shoulder a half a million left us as a legacy by our predecessors, who, as the hon. member for Fortune Bay has said, enjoyed years of prosperity. To this government cannot be attached any blame for this large liability left to us in the shape of a floating indebtedness by the preceding government. It has been charged against us by that hon. member that we "pauperized the country," and by the hon. member for St. John's West, that we "fabricated a famine to spend thousands of dollars upon it." We did neither; but we did relieve those of our people who needed relief; and there was no member more clamorous than the latter hon. member and his colleagues that they should receive a quota for their people. The opinions of these hon. members are upon record. The amendment introduced by hon. Sir A. Shea, and supported by these hon. gentlemen, is as follows:—

"That the present condition of our laboring population demands the most serious consideration of the people's representatives. That the severe depression which now makes so many thousands necessary applicants for government relief is due to causes that can only be effectually met by the enlarging the present means of employment."

In the face of such an expression of opinion were the government acting improperly in providing employment for the people by instituting relief work? Knowing, as we did, that this statement as to the destitution of our people was but too true, was it possible for us to have acted otherwise than we did? I do most strongly deprecate hon. members coming in here and calling for pauper relief and afterwards denouncing those who give it. It is true that we spent a large amount in relieving the people, and that some portion of it was squandered, but it was utterly impossible for the government to have prevented a certain amount of waste in the expenditure of so large a sum without a department to look after it. For the most of the money spent we got good value, although the expenditure amounted to some four or five hundred thousand dollars. For that relief expenditure I venture to say that we got a better return, and it is today represented by a more valuable asset than the \$600,000 spent by the late government upon the Dock, which will continually cost large sums for its maintenance. I think that the expenditure was fully warranted by the general feeling of the legislature and the country. I can speak for the district of Twillingate and say that good value was obtained for the money expended there. That district has always given good value for its public expenditure, and I have now information that the people of that district are prepared to supplement any grant which the Legislature might make towards the establishment of a fish hatchery in Notre Dame Bay. I shall not further detain the house, having already occupied its time quite sufficiently, and I hope, not without in some measure enlightening hon. members as to the course which the government intends to adopt with regard to the matters referred to in the Address.

MR. SCOTT—There is really very little to reply to in the observations of the hon. member for Twillingate (Mr. Goodridge). The hon. gentleman has devoted the last few moments of his address in some severe criticisms on the previous government. If that government was really as criminal as he would imply, it would be the duty of himself and his colleagues to at least disassociate themselves from all those who were members of so corrupt a government. I am sorry that the hon. Receiver General is not in his place here this evening, so that he might be able to defend the financial statements submitted by him under former administrations. The statement which the last speaker has made, that there was a floating liability of \$490,000 left by the late government is incorrect, and if it were correct, it is an imputation upon the ability if not the integrity and honesty of his own colleague, the hon. Receiver General, who, if the hon. member, Mr. Goodridge, be correct, must have been misleading the house and the country for years by the papers placed on the table with his signature. It becomes the hon. member attacking the late government to make reflection on his colleagues, who were prominently identified with it, and without whose aid it is evident that the present government could not exist for one day. It also is rather bad taste for him to speak in such terms of the leader of that government, considering that he is a party to a declaration that that same gentleman is worthy to occupy the most honorable position in the land, the Chief Justiceship. It is too late in the day for the hon. member for Twillingate to justify his own position in the eyes of the country by reflection on his predecessors, and necessarily upon certain of the hon. member's own colleagues, on whose support the existence of the present government is dependent. In equally bad taste was the hon. member's declaration that "the bay which I represent will not be content unless it gets a steamer." Such an expression of opinion is altogether unworthy of an Executive officer. It is, no doubt, the same narrow-contracted and sectional spirit which actuates the hon. member in submitting to a railway policy; and unless his "own district" demanded it, and he knows his re-election depends upon its being carried into effect, the project of a railway north would still be opposed by that same hon. gentleman. No country can prosper when men holding such miserable views hold the position of leaders in its government. In reference to the bait act, the evidence that the hon. member produced is not positive proof that the bait act has been a success, still I presume we will accept his statement for what it is worth. In reference to

the fisheries, I stated here last evening that it required the stimulating influence of a bounty to induce our merchants to re-enter upon the prosecution of the bank fishery, and the hon. member (Mr. Goodridge) replied that their vessels had gone upon the banks before the bounty had been given. Such may be the case with respect to him and a few others, but I contend, unless the fishery bounty had been given, with the extra impetus given to shipbuilding, also by a bounty, that the bank fishery would not have approached its present successful condition. Once that we got it started again, the energy of our people asserted itself, and today we have the finest fleet of fishing vessels in the world. Regarding the appointment of a Lloyd's surveyor, I regret to learn from the hon. gentleman that the government failed in their attempt to obtain the services of a qualified inspector of our shipping. In speaking of this matter last session we did not deny that good vessels were built in the country, but having regard to the observations of a gentleman in another chamber, who has considerable knowledge of the subject, we deemed it necessary to have a competent surveyor, one who would be free from the influence of the government and classes. I feel I cannot close my observations without making reference to the hon. member's remarks on the railway contract. I know I cannot convince him that he is in error regarding the position he has taken in the matter. The language used by the hon. member in reference to the judgment of the Supreme Court indicates a perversity and a forgetfulness of his position as an Executive Council member, charged with responsibilities, which the hon. member ought to take pains to rectify. He went out of his way, until corrected by me, to speak of one of the Judges who had been a signatory to the original contract, when he knew, or ought to have known, that that respected gentleman took no part in the hearing of the cause, he having publicly stated his reasons for his abstention, and yet this culpable ignorance displays itself, and arrogantly assumes to dictate to the Supreme Court of Newfoundland. The hon. gentleman must remember that his imputations against one must be intended for the others, for our present respected Chief Justice could have dissented from the judgment, if he saw sufficient reason for doing so. The hon. member had better be careful in touching subjects so much beyond his depth, or he may find himself and plunge others into very unpleasant waters. The judgment of Mr. Justice Pinsent is a credit to him and to the colony. To whom would our people look for an independent opinion if it be not from those gentlemen who occupy seats on the bench of the supreme court. If a member of the Salisbury Cabinet criticised the conduct of the judges of the supreme court in England, in language and manner, by suggestion or innuendo, as the hon. member has had the temerity to do, what would be the result? Further upon this I shall not touch, only to suggest to the hon. member to guard himself better in future, or not to speak at all upon certain topics. On the subject of the appeal I said that the policy adopted by the government was not calculated to stabilize the credit of the colony. We did not deny your right to appeal, but we questioned its propriety. Be that as it may, it was decided that you should pay the subsidy, yet, notwithstanding the reference in the speech, you were not able, subsequently, to meet the demand. Reference has, also, been made to the Blackman contract. Now, whilst this measure was going through the assembly it was denounced in the strongest terms by the hon. Attorney General, hon. Receiver General and hon. the Speaker.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICALS AT WITLESS BAY.

A CHARMING AND INSTRUCTIVE DRAMA.

A series of theatrical and musical entertainments was given by the Convent pupils at Witless Bay, during the past week, in aid of the Convent chapel.

A charming and instructive drama, entitled "Filiola," was well performed. Filiola, the favored child of wealthy parents, possesses everything that should make a little girl happy. Yet, she is not contented; she tires of her youth and thinks if she were only her own mistress she would be supremely happy. A fairy appears on the scene, and by a touch of her magic wand changes Filiola into a young matron. Poor Filiola soon discovers the mistake she made in wishing her youth away. Her children are wilful and disobedient; heedless servants surround her, and not the least of her troubles is a very disagreeable mother-in-law. In fact, she is now most miserable. But once more the fairy appears, and by another touch of her wand, restores to Filiola her youth again. This gives the greatest joy to Filiola, and the lesson so dearly bought enables her henceforth to rank childhood's days amongst the most precious gifts of heaven.

An original farce—"Going to the Concert"—created much amusement. The principal character was an old lady who could sing nothing but "the real old songs"—such as "Jimmy and Nancy," and "A Great Song the Soilers brought home from the Norrid Spring of the Cats."

Songs and choruses, with piano solos and duets, made up an entertaining programme.

The young girls who took the various parts, showed much ease and grace in their movements as well as considerable elocutionary power; while the songs and instrumental music were most sweetly rendered. Such a successful result of their training, should be very gratifying to the nuns of Witless Bay.

Daily Colonist.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1889.

IMPORTATION OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

By reference to the Custom House returns for last year, it will be seen that the books for school and religious purposes imported during the year cost as per aggregate invoice, fifteen thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars. In previous years the amount was something over this figure, and it has been very rarely under. At all events it is safe to strike the average yearly importation at sixteen thousand dollars. Of this amount at least half belongs to school books, not including slates, pencils, ink and other requisites. There is no way for getting at the exact figures, as books for school and religious purposes are let in under the one general heading, but competent Custom house authorities place the school books at the figure before named. There is no reason why every cent of this eight thousand dollars should not be left in the country. It was well enough to import our school books when the country did not possess the facilities for printing them, but with the number of well-equipped printing-offices in St. John's at present, it is no longer necessary to do so. Outside of the extra labor consideration for printers and publishers, this is a very opportune period for a complete change in our school arithmetics. The bulk of these at least in the outputs at present, are the old pounds, shillings and pence style, and these should no longer be used in the schools. Another point we would mention just here. Hitherto, the sums in "proportion," practice, "profit and loss," and other similar rules in arithmetic, contained only such commodities as figs, tallow, iron, &c. Instead of these we should have fish, oil, coal, wood, seals, sheep, and articles either produced or largely used in Newfoundland. And in all sums the price should be placed as near as possible to the average value of the articles. School children would be thus familiarized, from their earliest days, with the trade and commerce of the country. The representatives of the various denominational schools, should for their mutual benefit and the benefit of the country generally, meet and formulate a plan to carry out the above suggestions.

Death of Hon. Mr. Harvey at Bermuda.

The Hon'ble Eugenius Harvey, who died at Bermuda on Feb. 25th, was an uncle of the Hon. A. W. Harvey of this city. The deceased gentleman was in his seventy-sixth year at the time of his death, which occurred after a long and painful illness. He was formerly the senior partner in the firm of Harvey & Co., in St. John's. Upwards of fifty years ago he came to Newfoundland, and was, for a quarter of a century, one of the most prominent and successful merchants in the island. Besides being an active and enterprising business man, he was held in high regard in social circles for his uniform kindness and courteous disposition. After retiring from active business in this country, he returned to Bermuda, where he resided till the time of his death. During his residence there, he was a member of the Legislative Council and Assistant Judge of General Court of Assize. In Bermuda, as well as in St. John's, the deceased gentleman was highly esteemed. Though living away from Newfoundland he did not entirely forget his former place of residence. He continued to subscribe liberally to many worthy institutions in connection with the Church of England, of which he was a member, particularly the orphanage. The managers of the orphanage, at the regular monthly meeting, held on Monday, placed on their records an expression of deep and sincere regret for the loss of so generous a benefactor. We sincerely sympathize with the relatives of the deceased gentleman in town.

THE S. S. PLOVER.

For the Southern Fruit Trade.

The steamer "Plover," will sail for New York, on Saturday or Monday next. She has been purchased by Messrs. Edgar, John & Frederick Bowring—the two first mentioned gentlemen of St. John's, the last mentioned of New York—and will be employed in the Southern fruit trade. After reaching New York, she will be fitted especially for that trade. Captain Thomas Jackman will take charge of her, if he be sufficiently recovered from a recent attack of sickness. Some time past he was ordered to Georgia by his doctors to recuperate, and it is thought that he will be well enough to come North and join the "Plover" when she reaches New York. If not the boat will be given in charge of Capt. Northcote, late 1st officer of the "Portia," who passed his examination for master a few days since.

The Ladies' Society, St. Vincent de Paul, gratefully acknowledge the amount of forty dollars from the promoters of the social party.

THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

Supply of Enormous Demand.

The following papers, on fisheries, are from the pen of an observing gentleman well acquainted with the subject; and we would direct special attention to the many hints and suggestions which they will contain, which may be applied to the development of our great industry in Newfoundland.

Round by the North Sea or north about is at this early season a rough voyage. Having twice passed over these storm-swept seas in perfect safety, thanks to good seamanship and the strongest wooden vessel afloat, I feel like an experienced mariner. Besides, have I not seen a water-spout up nearly in the sixties? I have had several opportunities of observing how the British fisheries are carried on, and in these papers I propose to make some desultory remarks upon the subject, especially as it bears upon our own great industry.

Our own fisheries are a matter of such vital importance to us; a real question of life and death to the colony, that it behoves every Newfoundland to do what he can to promote their improvement.

A clerical friend of mine once referred to the jigger as the action of religion on the individual soul, and the trap as the general ministration of the church, bringing all into its fold. Now, I claim to be no expert, no scientist, no jigger, though 50 years ago I could jig tom-cods with any one of my inches. However, I never followed out the voyage, so I cannot claim to be a practical fisherman, but I may consider myself somewhat in the light of a human trap, as I have endeavored to gather information from all sources. Naturally, as a Newfoundlander, I take an interest in the sea and fisheries, as a duck takes to water. I might claim the indulgence of my readers on many grounds; but why plead for their good will in my own halting language when I can for this purpose quote the apt words of an immortal fellow-countryman:—

"TODD'S COVE, March 2, 1863.

SIR—I have been engaged in the cod fishery 56 years in many forms. After all that time I may be as blind as the coive. I give my synopsis of the fishery system according to conscience, erudition and intellect."

These words of Samuel Driscoll embrace the whole subject. I have quoted them several times before. I wish to give them general circulation. Buried hitherto in the journals of the House of Assembly, I now send them forth on the wings of the press.

The British fisheries are, by far, the largest in the world; their money value is far away beyond that of any other fishery on the globe, and their appliances for catching and handling these immense supplies are nearly perfect. The bulk of English fish is, of course, consumed in England; but the export of fresh fish to the Continent was also large in 1877. Great Grimsby alone sent 2,683 tons of fresh fish to Rotterdam, 111 tons to Hamburg, 911 tons to Antwerp. Scotland exported in the same year 543,908 barrels white salted herring to the Continent. Some idea of the value of the fresh fish business in England may be gathered from the fact that Ireland sent, in 1877 to England £504,463 worth of cod, herring and mackerel alone. The tonnage of the first-class Irish boats in that year was 9,861 tons, whilst England and Scotland had 188,807 tons of far superior boats, their united catch represented fifty million dollars. There is a large export of pilchards in hogsheads from Cornwall to Italy, and also an export of dried cod from Shetland to Spain.

To feed daily thirty-six millions of the richest people in the world with fish, appears, at first sight, a difficult problem; but it is done. Not only does the rich man get his sole, salmon, turbot, etc., but the artisan has his haddock, cod, conger, halibut and herring brought to him every day, without fail, all the year round; the price, too, of common fish is very reasonable. Fish is always much cheaper than meat, and the consumption by the general population of Britain is simply incredible. A great lesson it would be to our own people if they could see the convenient and inviting form in which fish is always put up not only for the wealthy, but for the million.

To supply this enormous daily demand the British fisherman plies his dangerous trade not only around the coasts of the three kingdoms, but regularly a large portion of the Scotch and English fishermen on the West Coast go off to Rockall, three hundred miles from land in the Atlantic, whilst the eastern men go periodically to Iceland and Faroe Islands for cod and halibut. At the Orkney Islands in the beginning of last month, I met the captain of a Grimsby steam trawler. She was called the "Arctic," 155 tons, steamed 94 knots, on less than three tons consumption of coal; carried a crew of twelve hands. I never saw a finer set of young fellows in my life. In the course of our interview the master told me about a trip he made to Iceland just before Christmas, 1888.

(To be Continued.)

THE BUS SUCCESSFUL.

It Has Come to Stay.

Blatch's bus has been wonderfully successful since the start, the passengers averaging over a hundred per day. This, with the drawbacks of disagreeable weather, and the small amount of business doing on Water-street, is a good showing at the start. The price for a run from one end of the city to the other—five cents—puts the mode of conveyance in reach of the poor man. Previous efforts in bus running in the city fell through, no doubt, in a large measure, from the (comparatively) high fares, but now that a popular price has been reached, the bus seems to have come to stay.

FOOTBALL MATCH.

The football match which was played in Bannerman Park, yesterday, was very good. The old players showed some brilliant play. For Thorburn's side the following played well: J. Peters, W. Cairns, J. Lindberg, G. Foran and H. Marriott. For Tessier's side: J. Robinson, B. Foran, W. Waterman, W. Monroe, J. Shea and E. Howley, sr. The new players played well, although they showed more play after the association rules. The younger players, who played for the first time, showed an inclination to come out as good players. Probably a match will be played on the 18th if the weather continues soft.

Local Telegraphic News

TWILLINGATE, today.
Wind south-east, blowing a strong breeze; weather mild; no sign of seals; there are three schooners out in the bay.

FOGO, today.
Wind south-east; weather misty and foggy; the ice is still running in the bay.

GREENSTON, today.
Wind southeast, blowing a fresh breeze, accompanied with rain; the slob ice is packed into the shore; the barometer has dropped to 29.70.

CHANNEL, today.
A gale is blowing from the south-east, and it has been raining since yesterday; no fish taken yesterday.

BONNE BAY, today.
Wind south-east, blowing strong and raining.

BAY OF ISLANDS, today.
Blowing a gale from the south-east, with rain; the ice has slackened off.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

"House" this evening.

The steamer Portia arrived at Halifax, at 3 p.m., yesterday.

The "Fiona" is waiting a clear coast to start on her voyage.

Judge Prowse went out by train today to hold court in Holyrood.

The steamer Volunteer arrived in Tropassey at 8.45 this morning, on her way west.

The selling of the two billiard tables advertised to take place at Goff's furniture factory on Friday next, is postponed till further notice.

The Citizens' Defence Association meets tonight at 8 p.m. Parties who have not yet signed may do so tonight at the meeting. Over 500 signatures of our solid middle class have so far been obtained, but the association is desirous of getting over 1,000 signatures.

The sudden cold snap of last week, though of short duration, was quite a boom to fescmen. They took advantage of the opportunity, and, as a consequence, stocks nearly as large as ever stored have been housed. The best crops were taken from Long Pond. The greater part of this was hauled out on carts instead of slides—a very unusual circumstance.

As two nuns belonging to the convent at St. Joseph, Beauce, in Quebec, were walking down the road a few days ago, with a little girl in charge, a young man engaged in coasting came down on a slide at full speed, and would have run down and probably killed the little girl but for the heroic action of one of the nuns, who threw herself before the child to shield her with her body. The poor nun was shockingly injured, one of her eyes being torn out of the socket, in addition to the other serious hurts which she received.

MARRIAGES.

DRYER-COLLINS—On Feb. 5th, by the Venerable Archdeacon Forristal, Mr. John P. Dryer (hair-dresser) to Cecil Maud, second daughter of the late William Collins (planter), of Old Perlican, Trinity Bay.

BAGON-HINES—On March 3rd, in the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Mr. Thomas R. Bagon, to M. Hines, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. Hines of this city.

DEATHS.

MURPHY—The 15th inst., of diphtheria, Anne, daughter of Patriek and Anne Murphy, Topsail road, aged 11 years.